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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

GENERAL MEETING, held in the Assembly Rooms, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, May 14th (by adjournment from the 7th), 1856,

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARDAGH in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Major Nasmyth, Assistant Adjutant-General, Kilkenny : proposed by Joseph Greene, Jun., Esq.

John Gough Nicholls, Esq., 25, Parliament-street, Westminster, London ; George Victor Dunoyer, Esq., 51, Stephen's-green, Dublin ; the Rev. John O'Hanlon, R. C. C., 40, Parkgate-street, Dublin ; and the Mechanics' Institute, Clonmel : proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

The Rev. David Coleman, R. C. C., Been, Kilcoleman, Mallow : proposed by Richard R. Brash, Esq.

John Miller, Esq., Caroline-street, Forres, Morayshire ; the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M. A., Ruthin, Denbighshire ; and the Rev. James Hampston, P. P., Castletown, Berehaven : proposed by Richard Hitchcock, Esq.

The Rev. Charles B. Gibson, Mallow : proposed by Charles Haines, Esq.

The Rev. John Pyne, College, Maynooth ; and John Phelan, Esq., College, Maynooth : proposed by John Francis Shearman, Esq.

The Rev. James Hughes, College, Maynooth : proposed by the Rev. Michael Kavanagh.

The Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, R. C. C., George's-street, Waterford : proposed by P. Ellis, Esq.

Thomas Naan, Esq., Waterford and Limerick Railway Office, Mall, Waterford : proposed by John G. Davis, Esq.

The Honorary Secretary laid before the Meeting the printed Proceedings of the March Meeting, now in course of delivery to Members.

The Secretary reported, that in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Meeting, he had forwarded a set of the Society's "Transactions" to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose liberal donation to their funds had been already acknowledged; and he had received a letter from Mr. Becker, the Royal Librarian, conveying the Prince's "best thanks" for the books.

Mr. Graves stated, that having called the attention of the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar, John M. Kemble, Esq.,—whose researches into the sepulchral usages of the Teutonic nations have thrown so much light on these obscure points of antiquarian investigation—to the important Pagan cemetery lately discovered on Ballon Hill, county of Carlow, as recorded in the Society's "Transactions" (vol. ii. pp. 295–303, and vol. iii. pp. 374–5, first series), he had received a communication from Mr. Kemble, of which the following is an extract:—

"I thank you very sincerely for the volume of 'Transactions' of your excellent Society, which I have duly received; and although, just at this moment, I have been too much engaged to do more than dip into it, I am satisfied that you are on the way to give us more *sure* and satisfactory information than we have yet got, on many important points of European antiquity. Ireland cannot, and did not, stand apart; although she, like all other nations, had her own independent development, the study of which is of the utmost value with regard to all other contemporary national developments. As soon as I have a moment to dispose of, I will give the fullest attention to the 'Carlow find.' It seems of great value."

The following presentations were received, and thanks ordered to be given to the donors:—

By Joseph Burke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law: a set of quadrilles performed at the balls of the Kilkenny Theatrical Society, composed by Mons. Simon, Sen.—an interesting memento of the Kilkenny "Gentlemen's Plays."

By the Society: "Original Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society," Vol. V. part 1.

By the Society: "Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin," Vol. VII. parts 1 and 2.

By the Cambrian Institute: "The Cambrian Journal," part 9.

By the Cambrian Archæological Association: "Archæologia Cambrensis," Third Series, Nos. 1 and 2.

By the Census Commissioners of Ireland: their "Report on Ages and Education" for the year 1851.

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 685 to 692, inclusive.

By the Author, W. Lane Joynt, Esq.: "Some Reasons for the Establishment of a Free Library at Limerick."

By the Publisher: "The Literary Gazette," New Series, Nos. 4 to 11, inclusive.

By the Editor: "The Irish Reporter," No. 4.

By the Proprietor, John Gough Nicholls, Esq.: "The Gentleman's Magazine," Vols. XXXIX.—XLIV., New Series.

By J. Richardson Smith, Esq.: a fragment of a hauberk of chain mail, dug up in June, 1842, from about two feet under the surface, in the moss or bog of Rosslin, near Craigbilly, situate one mile and a half from Ballymena, county of Antrim. The hauberk, when found, was said to have been perfect, but was probably dismembered for the sake of a number of small gold rings with which it was ornamented. To the fragment presented by Mr. Smith was attached one of those gold rings, which was flat, and ornamented with a number of small circles.

By Mr. J. Dunne, Garryricken: the matrix of a large ancient circular seal, found in the neighbourhood of Killamory, county of Kilkenny. The device was an altar supporting a chalice; and a black-letter inscription, of which the words *sigillum . . . capellani* were only legible, ran round the edge. The matrix was of the metal termed *laten*: its circular form, and large size (measuring $1\frac{8}{10}$ inches in diameter), are unusual in the personal seal of an ecclesiastic—persons of that function generally adopting the pointed oval shape for their seals.

By the Rev. William Mease, Stradbally: an English groat of Queen Mary.

By the Rev. James Mease, Freshford: a Kilkenny penny of Edward Roth; and a small copper coin, bearing the legend *MONETA REIPUB. SOLODORENSIS*. The latter was found between Freshford and Wellbrook, in the county of Kilkenny.

By Mr. M. Molony, Kilkenny: a copper siege-piece of Charles I., in good preservation.

By the Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, Keash, Ballymote: a Calais groat of Edward IV. The Rev. donor stated that the peasantry of his district know these coins by the name of *cupgead na cpoipe caoile*; i. e. "the money of the slender cross."¹

Mrs. Purcell, Jerpoint House, sent for exhibition a Russian Bible, of considerable antiquity; as also a bronze cross and silver medal, brought from the Crimea by Captain Edward Hunt, 63rd Regiment.

The Secretary exhibited the fourth part of Mr. O'Neill's "Ancient Crosses of Ireland," containing magnificent lithographs of the great cross at Monasterboice, and the no less famous monument of a similar kind at Clonmacnoise, together with details of both. The progress of this important national work is truly satisfactory.

¹ We have been informed by Dr. O'Donovan that, according to the pedigree of Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, the money called *Cpoipe Caoile* was said to have been coined by O'Reilly at

Crossakeel, a village in the county of Cavan. At Parliaments held at Trim and Naas, in 1447 and 1457, "the money called O'Reilly's money" was forbidden to be circulated. —Simon "On Irish Coins," p. 78.—Eds.

A communication was received from Mr. Hitchcock, as follows:—

“I think the following suggestion, made at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is well worthy our imitation, and, if circulated amongst our Members, may be productive of beneficial results:—

“Mr. Stuart then read to the meeting a suggestion, in a letter to him from Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, viz., that the Society should ask country schoolmasters to encourage their pupils to pick up and bring to them all ancient remains which might come in their way. Mr. Chalmers stated, that at a school in his own neighbourhood this plan had been followed for some time, and already several fine flint arrow-heads, rings of stone, and similar remains, had been collected.’

“This course, besides being a means of preserving the numerous objects of antiquity that are found, or the existence of which is known, by children, tends also to another and perhaps more useful end, namely—the creating and fostering in the children’s minds a respect for antiquarian remains in general, and a taste for the study of them, that will grow with their years. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Members, and others, will turn the hint contained in the above paragraph to good account, and that, through their instrumentality, many interesting and valuable objects of antiquity may be rescued from obscurity or destruction. We need only turn back to page 138 of the last volume of the ‘Transactions’ to learn that a ‘unique’ and most valuable relic had been used as a plaything by children! Let us only look at it now, as it stands so beautifully engraved on the page, and ask ourselves, if it is not possible that many similar articles may still be treated, and finally rescued, in the same way.”

Mr. Graves communicated the following transcript of an original letter, preserved in the British Museum (Bibl. Cotton. Vespas., F. xii., fol. 1), written from Waterford, by Thomas Earl of Ormonde, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at the close of the sixteenth century:—

“My ueray good lord my duty remēbred, and whear your pleasur is I shold repayr to dubling [Dublin], for the matters in controuersy betwyxt therle of desmond and me, I haue sent for there complaynts that haue ben spoyled which when they are wrytten I will wyth sped repayer to your L. in the mean tyme I humbly pray your L. to pardon myne absens. my men are dayly spoyled by therle of desmonds as your L. may perceue by the letter hear enclosed as knowth God who send your L. your hearts desyr. from waterford the xxv. of february.

“your L. assured to comād

“THOMAS ORMÔDE OSS.

“my L. I pray you take order wyth therle of desmond for stayeng pers grace [Piers Grace] for he neuer seases from spoyling my tenants, when I am not in the cownty of kylkeny.”

Mr. Graves said, that this letter bore on the feuds between the Earls of Desmond and Ormonde, which was the cause of the speeding of a Royal Commission to inquire into the damages and spoils

committed by the adherents of these great feudal lords on the tenantry and lands of each other respectively. The report of the commissioners has been already printed in the Society's "Transactions" (vol. iii. pp. 340-3, first series), and is dated October 31, 1567. The date of the Earl of Ormonde's letter is thus, probably, fixed to the February of the same year, or, according to the old style, the year preceding.

Mr. R. Caulfield, Cork, contributed transcripts of two original documents. The first gives a curious glimpse of the domestic economy of a private gentleman in Ireland, in the seventeenth century. It was as follows:—

"A true & perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods, creditts and chattells of Thomas Roinane late of the cittie of Corke Alderman deceased which since his death have come to the hands and possession of Alice Ronan aſs Mead the relict of the s^d deceased and James Ronan Cozen German of the s^d deceased and administrators of all and singular the s^d goods, creditts, and chattells of the said deceased, valued and praised by those whose names are hereunder written by virtue of a comiſſion out of his Ma^{ties} Court of Prerogative for causes Eccſſical and ffacultyes to them directed as by the s^d comiſſion bearing date the ffifth day of June Anno dñi one Thowsand sixe hundred ffortie and one, more at large may appeare as followeth. viz.

PLATE.

Imprimis one silver guilted ſalfer	iii ^{li}
Item one silver wyne Bowle prized	l ^s
„ three small silver wine boules	l ^s
„ one silver beere boule	xl ^s
„ one dozen silver spoones p ^r toto	iii ^{li}
„ one gould Chaine	v ^{li}
„ two gould Juells prized	iiii ^{li}
„ one gould signett	xx ^s
„ one silver chaine	x ^s

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF.

„ three drawing Boards	iiii ^{li}
„ sixe stooles covered with Turkey Cushions prized toto	xx ^s
„ ffoure plaine stooles	vi ^s
„ Twelve chairs great and small	xl ^s
„ two presses	xx ^s
„ two Round Tables	xvi ^s
„ one Turkey Carpett	iii ^{li}
„ three carpetts	xxx ^s
„ two long fformes	v ^s
„ two cupboards	xx ^s
„ seaven Bedsteads	iiii ^{li} x ^s
„ three ffather Beds with Boulsters and Pillowbeeres	x ^{li} x ^s
„ three flockbedds with boulsters	xx ^s

Item	ffoure paire of Linnen sheetes	xx ^s
„	three Ruggs	xv ^s
„	three Caddowes	xii ^s
„	two paire of Curtaines	l ^s
„	ffoure Table Cloaths	xx ^s
„	two dozen Diap napkins	xxx ^s
„	two dozen linnen napkins	x ^s
„	two dozen and halfe pewter dishes	l ^s
„	a bason and Ewre	x ^s
„	two voyders	x ^s
„	Dauske potts	xii ^s
„	two pottle and a quart ^e pott	vi ^s
„	sixe Brasse Candle sticks	xx ^s
„	two paire of Ad-Irons	vi ^{li}
„	one great Kettle for Brewing	vi ^{li}
„	one great Brewing pann	l ^s
„	one Brass pann	xl ^s
„	two aqua-vitæ potts	v ^{li}
„	one brass meate pott	xx ^s
„	one small brass pann	xv ^s
„	three brass skillotts	xl ^s
„	one paire of Iron racks	xx ^s
„	one paire of Iron And-Irons	v ^s
„	ffoure Iron broaches	vi ^s
„	one Gred-Iron	ii ^s
„	one dripping pan	iii ^s
„	one ffrying pan	iii ^s
„	one brass chafing dish	ii ^s
„	one brass mortar and an Iron pistoll	x ^s
„	ffoure Chests	xl ^s
„	two truncks	xx ^s
„	two pewter Chamber potts	iii ^s
„	one dozen fflower potts	iiii ^s

CORNE.

„	Ten barrells of mault	v ^{li}
„	ffive barrels of wheat	l ^s
„	two acres of wheat sowed	iiii ^{li}
„	one acre of great barley sowed	xl ^s
„	two acres and halfe of oates	xl ^s
„	one acre and halfe of beanes and pease sowed	xxx ^s
„	one acre of Beare barley sowed	l ^s

CATTLE.

„	ffive great cowes	v ^{li}
„	ffive heifers	iii ^{li}
„	one bull	x ^s
„	two calves	v ^s
„	two garrons	xl ^s
„	a hundred Irish sheepe	x ^{li}
„	ffiftie lambs	l ^s

The other document contributed by Mr. Caulfield, he considers to contain a list of the original settlers planted at Bandon by the great Earl of Cork. It was copied by Mr. Caulfield from a large vellum book, containing twenty-five sheets folio, very beautifully written. On the cover was the following title:—"The Rentalle of the Mannors, Rectories, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, conveyed by mee, Richard Earle of Cork, for and to the use of my fourth sonn, Francis Boyle, and the heirs males of his body, lawfully begotten. The great God of heaven blesse and prosper him and his posteritie. Amen." It will be seen that the colony was essentially a military one. The Rental was as follows:—

"A Rentall of such Tenem^{ts} in the Citie of Dublin and of the Castle, port or Gatehouse called ffrancis gate in Bandonbridge, and of the Mannor Townelands and Mill of Ballymodan a^{ts} Ballybandon, a^{ts} Cloghm^{ts} symonffleming, and of the townes and lands of Rathdrughtes, Inishroe, Rinnsymon and Garranvragher with the Mill and wearas as Richard Earle of Corke Lord high Treasurer of Ireland and one of the Lords of his Ma^{ty}s most hono^{ble} privy Councill in England, have laid out, plotted, assigned, and in part conveyed, and by my last will bequeathed and doe hereby give, grant, will and bequeath unto my now third sonn ffrancis Boyle for tearme of his lyfe without ympeachm^t, of stripp or waste. And after his decease unto the first yssue male of his body lawfully begotten, and to the heyres males of such first yssue male of his body lawfully begotten with such other remainders over, as in my septpartite deed the Mannor of Beaver a^{ts} Cargalyne are lymited and expressed.

R. CORKE.

Thomas Cole merchant for a mess' wth a shopp and Cellar in Castlestreeter neer to my Gallery p di^m Anno. x^{li} x^s.

Zacharias Shortred Upholster for a mess' with a shopp and Cellar neer to my Gallery p di' A^o xi^{li}.

The Manor of Ballymodan.

The Castle port or Gate called ffrancis Gate in the walles and Burrough of Bandonbridg not rented.

James Ellwell for one p^t of Knockanreough Corbrydy half a p^t of Cloghm^{ts} symon and ix acres of other land and two houses and gardens p di^m Anno. xxi^{li} xvj^s ix^d, [at] All s^{ts}, 2 fatt capons, herriott, best beast, 2 footmen well armed.

Edward Rasleigh ass' to Edward Turner for half p^t of Knocknegee p di' anno iiij^{li}, [at] xmas i^{li} of sugar or ij^s vi^d, herriott, iiij^{li}, 1 footman with a calyver.

James Daunt for a house and garden di' a^o. xii^d.

John Vick for Benjamin Lamberts house and garden p di' a^o xv^s.

Cornelius ô fflowloe for a house and garden di' anno xv^s.

Widow Turner for iiij Tenem^{ts} gardens and v acres p di' a^o xxxv^s.

Widow Turner for lx foot of ground for a mess' and vj foot p di' a^o xv^s, [at] xmas i^{li} of Cynnamon, herriott x^s, 1 footman wth a calyver.

Richard Hoskins for a house and garden cont^l liiij foot in length p di' xiiij^s vi^d, [at] xmas ii fatt capons, xiiij^s vj^d for a herriott.

Richard Randall for a house and garden p di' a° vj^s viij^d.

Richard Randall for John m^cTeigs house and garden p di' a° x^s.

William Hill for a house and garden p di' a° xx^s, [at] xpmas i^h of loafe sugar or ij^s vj^d, herriott xx^s, 1 footman armed.

Danyell Kent for a house and garden p di' a° x^s.

Widow Joyce for a house and garden p di' a° x^s.

Thomas Rudda for a house and garden p di' A° xxv^s.

Dermond ô Cromyne for a house and garden p di' a° iiij^s.

Widow Lewellin for do. p do. x^s.

William Brooke for ij. mess' and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre p di' a° xxiij^s, [at] xpmas ij Capons or ij^s vi^d, herriott xxiij, 1 footman wth calyver.

John Luke for x acres of land p di' a° xxv^s, herriott xxv^s.

Thomas Corkwell for a house and garden payable at Midsoñer and xmas xx^s.

John Martyn for do. payable at do. x^s.

Teig m^chugh for do. p di' a° x^s.

Teig ô dallaghane for do. p do. v^s.

Phillipp m^cCragh for do. p do. vj^s viij^d.

John m^cTeig for do. p do. v^s.

John Rake for do. p do. v^s.

Henry Prowte for do. p do. vj^s.

Gillian ô Crowley ass. to Killyneny Donnell for p do. do. v^s.

Widow Witherhead for xiiij acres of land p do. xl^s, [at] xpmas i^h sugar or ij^s vi^d, herriott xl^s, one footman armed with a pike.

Nicholas Withers for x acres of land pte of Inchynicrisby xxv^s, [at] xpmas ij fatt Capons, herriott xxv^s, one footman armed.

Idem. for a house and garden p di' a°. xiiij^s iiij^d.

Widow of Teig m^cCnoghó ô Murrey for the halfe p^t of Carrigbrydy xl^s, [at] xpmas ij fatt capons or ij^s vj^d, herriott best beast or xx^s, 1 footman wth a pike.

John ô Murrey eldest sonn of W^m for the halfe p^t of Kilvallen and xx^s p Ann for x^h lent him to fetch him out of prison p di' A° xi^s. herriott best beast, 1 footman with pike or muskett.

William m^cdonnogh more ô Murrey for the halfe p^t of Monyrawce xxv^s.

Morrhough ô Shehie for a Tenem^t and garden cont 1 foot p di' A° xxv^s.

John m^cTeig Lodweeke ass^t to Richard hoskins for a mess' alone cont 14 foote p di' A° xiiij^s vj^d, [at] xpmas ij fatt Capons or ij^s, herriott xiiij^s vi^d, 1 footman armed.

James Roche and Margaret his wyfe for a mess' alone cont xlviiij foot payable at Midsoñer and xpmas xii^s.

There are ix severall Tenem^{ts} of Ballymodan waste which should have yealded each halfe yeare vi^h xviiij^s.

The heire of S^r John Meade for ij p^t of Rathdruhtes pcell of ffynin m^cowen Cartyes land p di' A° xii^h x^s.

Richard Mansfield for the p^t of Inishroe and Killm^csymon mortgadged to me by John fleming for 160^h payable at xpmas and All S^{ts} iiij^h v^s.

John fleming for the mill weyres and several pkes called Garranvragher pcell of kylm^csymon mortgadged to me for xxiij^h di' a° xxiij^s.

R. CORKE."

Another communication from Mr. Hitchcock was as under:—

“Perhaps the following notice of the recent discovery of a curious piece of the ancient gold ring-money of Ireland may be worth transferring to the pages of the Society’s ‘Transactions’ from the less enduring columns of a newspaper. It is taken from the ‘Tyrone Constitution’ of the 18th of April last, a copy of which the proprietor has kindly sent to me, as well as a few additional particulars, which, with his leave, I append:—

“A curious gold ornament, or rather rare specimen of the ancient ring-money of Ireland, was recently dug out of the ground by a labouring man in this neighbourhood. It is a thick ring, of very fine gold, roughly severed across, like the many specimens of the ring-money which have been found, but appears to have been formed of about thirty pieces of gold, soldered together before being bent into the ring shape, the solder appearing as dark bands round the massive hoop. This curious piece of antiquity weighs upwards of fifteen pennyweights, and is in the possession of Mr. Nelis, proprietor of this paper.”

“Mr. Nelis further informs me, that the piece of ring-money was turned up in a field, about two miles from Omagh, about a fortnight ago (he writes on the 24th of April). The man who found it will not say more on the subject, or point out the exact place, believing, he says, that he may yet ‘dig up more of it some other time.’ The Rev. Professor Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, closely examined the ring, and gave it as his opinion, that it was a rare specimen. The solder appears darker on the inside of the ring, where not touched, than on the outer surface, which is exposed, and, of course, rubbed or worn a good deal. Mr. Nelis adds, that he will at any time be happy to submit the ring for inspection. To Vallancey, I believe, is due the credit of having first suggested that these open rings were used as money; and to the late Sir William Betham the ingenious discovery, that they are all weighted so as to be multiples of twelve grains, or half a pennyweight.¹ Our present example—whether its weight be fifteen or sixteen pennyweights—forms no exception to this rule. With reference to the vast quantities of gold ornaments which are being daily found in Ireland, there are some curious remarks in the recent Address of the Rev. James H. Todd, D. D., as President of the Royal Irish Academy. He considers it probable, that, as geology affords no evidence of auriferous streams or veins in Ireland, capable of supplying so very large a mass of gold, some tribe or colony, who migrated into this country, must have carried these ornaments on their persons. This is a very interesting question, and, if followed up, as no doubt it will be, may throw considerable additional light on the history of the early inhabitants of Ireland.”²

Mr. Hitchcock also forwarded a communication on the recent Vandalic destruction of a megalithic circle and rocking-stone at Moyness, Nairnshire, Scotland—the greater part of the stones of which they were composed having been split up to build a farmhouse! The local paper (the “Forres, Elgin, and Nairn Gazette”)

¹ See his two papers on the Ring Money of the Celtæ, in the “Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,” vol. xvii.

² See a series of letters on this subject, now publishing in the “Wexford Independent” newspaper, by Mr. Redmond, of Liverpool.

had ably and energetically raised its voice against the deed of shame, and (but too late to save the fine rocking-stone, and preserve the circle intact) the influence of the noble proprietor of the estate had been brought to bear—further demolition being forbidden by Lord Cawdor.

The Rev. W. D. Macray, Chaplain of New College, Oxford, communicated the following documents, transcribed by him from a copy preserved amongst the Rawlinson MSS. (C. 98, f. 20), in the Bodleian Library :—

“28^o Julii, 1592, *Greenwiche*.

“A Memoriall of sundry things comaunded by her Majesty to be well considered by the L. Deputy, the Chauncellor, the Chieffe Justice, with others of the Councell as are meet to be vsed therein.

“1. It is geven to her Majesty by credible advertisement that thoroughe the whole Realme, yea and in the Englishe Pale, there ar Jesuyts and Semynarie Preists all laboureing to bring the people to mislike of the government and to favor forreine invasions, which Jesuyts and Semynaries ar in many places openly maynteyned and folowed, exercising the Popes authority by graunting of pardons, by reconsiliacons and such like trayterous accõs, and in some places, namely the Englishe Pale, secretly maynteyned in the houses of some noble persons, and in many gentlemens houses partly disguised in apparrell of servingmen. And because the generality of this report may seme doutful, there ar to be delivered to the L. Deputy in an other paper a particuler declaracõn of the names and qualities of the persons and places where they haunte and ar to be found whereuppon the L. Deputy shall seriously consider how in secrett manner the said persons and their maynteynors and the like in any other places maie be apprehended and comitted to prisoun, and without any unnecessary delay punished according to the quality of their offences, and to the terror of others redy to offend.

[Then ensue instructions on the following heads:—

2. Respecting composition money and the victualling of soldiers.
3. The taxing of Tipperary for the composition money, and a petition from the Earl of Ormond on behalf of the Baron of Dunboyne, and some others, imprisoned for non-payment thereof.
4. The non-payment of various sums charged upon the composition money due in Connaught.
5. Reducing the number of military pensioners.
6. Restricting the granting of pardons.
7. About sheriffs.
8. Survey to be made of the lands lately attainted within the province of Leinster and the English Pale.
9. Suitors for Irish causes in England referred to the Courts in Ireland.
10. Grants and valuations of land escheated to the Crown.
11. Strict injunctions to the L. Deputy, Chancellor, and Chief Justice to proceed without delay in the execution of certain articles sent in the preceding year.
12. The like injunctions for putting in execution instructions sent

in January, 1582 (?), 'whereby captains and souldyers and warders of castells and the clearke of the checques were directed how to reforme sundry great disorders.']

"Signed by the

" L. CHAMBERLAINE.

" L. KEEPER.

" L. COBHAM.

" L. TREASURER.

" L. BUCHURST.

" L. ADMYRALL.

" SIR ROBERT CECYLL."

[On the next leaf, fol. 26, are the following informations respecting various Roman Catholic bishops and clergy; the MS. extends to folio 29 b.]

"First in Ulster is one Redmundus O Galligher Buishopp of Dayrie, alias Daren, legate to the Pope and Custos Armaghnen, being one of the three Irishe Buishoppes that were in the Councell of Trent. This Buishopp used all manner of spirituall jurisdiction thoroughout all Ulster, consecrating Churches, ordeyning Preists, confirming children, and geving all manner of dispensacions, rydeing with pomp and company from place to place as yt was accustomed in Quene Maryes dayes. And for all the rest of the Clergy there, they use all manner of service there nowe as in that time, and not only that but they have changed the tyme according [to] the Popes newe invencion. The said Buishopp O Galligher hath bin with diverse Governors of that land uppon proteccion, and yet he is suffered to enioy the Buishopricks and all the aforesaid auctorities theise xxvi yeres past and more,¹ whereby yt is to be understood that he is not there as a man without authority or secretly kept, &c.

"And where yt is said that the Pope hath no benefitt sent him from Ireland, yt is likely to be trewe when nothing is sent to her majestie herselfe from that lande being so nere, althoughge some rent is payd to her majesty's use there and spent in her affaires; even so yt is with the Pope, he haveing his attorneyes and legatts there for the like purpose.

"There is one Cornelius M^cBardill Buishoppe of Clogher those xxii yeres past,² using the like authority alwaies, saveinge for the space of three yeaes in Sir Jo. Perrott's tyme that he hath bene restrayned from the most parte of the dyoces by vertue of a comission from the said Sir Jo. Perrott. And this Cornelius hath bene diverse tymes before diverse Governours, and ys not yet reformed or compelled to yeald any obedience to her Majesty's lawes.

"There was one Rapotences Buishopp, who dyed three yeres,³ *used the like auctorite there*,⁴ sithens he came from the Councell of Trent, being with diverse Governours of that land, and never reformed nor brought to acknowledge his dutye to her majestie.

"In O Reilly his country, beinge but xxx myles or thereabouts from Dublin, is Richard Braday Buishopp of Kilmore, and althoughge there is a kinde of custodium granted to a Preist there in her Majesty's name, yet he is in the posession, useinge all manner of jurisdiction therein, althoughge the country is governed by Englishe laws and officers.⁵

¹ Consequently he succeeded to the bishopric about 1566. Archdeacon Cotton meets with no mention of his name before 1591.—"Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibn." vol. iii. p. 315.

² He, therefore, succeeded, on the translation of Bishop Magrath to Cashel, in 1571.

Not mentioned by Archdeacon Cotton.

³ Donat Magonail, or M^cCongail.—"Fasti," vol. iii. p. 350.

⁴ These words are here interlined.

⁵ Brady was deprived by Sir John Perrott in 1585.—"Fasti," vol. iii. p. 156.

“In the same Ulster ar at the least att this daye more then xvj monasteries wherein ar diverse sorts of fryers and munckes. And althoughe some of the Governours for the tyme being hath bene in some of them, yet the ffryars and munckes remayn there still, useing their habytt and service as in Rome it selfe is used, and in prouffe that all the premisses ar trewe lett olde Cap^{en} Peirs who knoweth that country theise xl yeres and Mr. Edward Harbert now sheriffe of the county of Cavan, and Sir Henry Harrington Knight, and Cap^{en} Rise to be examined whether this be trewe or not.

“In Mounster also ar these persons folowing: first, Doctor Creagh, Buishopp of Cloven and Corck,¹ who came into Irelaund in the tyme of the late Rebellyon of the Erle of Desmound, being in accion of rebellion with him. He is kept in the country theise xi or xii yeres past without pardon or proteccion, and althoughe he appeare not in any publicque assembly where English men be present, yet he useth all manner of spirituall jurisdictiones in the whole Province, being the Popes legatte, consecrating Churches, makeing Priests, cōfirming children, decydeing matrymony causes, and whosoever wille say that this Creagh is but a pore simple fellow, unable to doe harme any way, he is but a disembling subiect, for yt is well knownen that this Creagh is one of the most daungerous fellows that ever came to that land, continewed longest there of any of his sort, and hath don more harme alredy there within theise two yeres then Doctor Saunders did in his tyme, for Doctor Saunders could not [*sic*] procure the comeing of the Spaniards only (which, thankes be to God, were sone cutt of) but this Creagh draweth the whole country in generall to disloyalty and breakeing of the lawes, his credit is suche.

“There is one James Karney, supposed Buishopp of Imley that came over from Roome the last yere.

“There is one Sir Teage O'Swillyvan an earnest Precher of popery still preching from howse to howse in Waterford, Clomell, and Fildreth,² and in the country about those townes.

“There is one Doctor Thomas Ractor borne in fildreth, and lately come from Roome.

“There is a Semynarie borne at Cassell named William O Gorhye who came with the said Buishopp and Doctor the last yere.

“There is one James O Clearie a Semynarie who came with the fore-said company the last yere, and brought a dispensacion for the towne of Galway for the killing of the holye Spanyarde.

“There is one James Buenagh of fiddler a Semynarie, lately come from Roome and now dwelling att fiddler and thereabouts.

“There is one Sir William Ocherohy a Semynary lately come from Roome, and now dwelling att Clomell, Cassell, and fiddler.

“Now foloweth the names of some other sort of Semynaries and Preists, some of them being ordeyned by the said Doctor Creagh, and some of them seduced from their loyalty, and reconcyled by him to the Popes lawes, they beinge sworne to observe the Quenes majestys injunccions before, and being accordingly lawfully instituted.

“Sir Conly McNy Marie an earnest preacher Semynarie.

¹ William Lyon was the recognised Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross at this time.

² Fethard, an ancient walled and borough town in the county of Tipperary.—Eds.

“ Sir Morice Keatinge Semynarie chapleyne to the said Doctor Creagh, one of his ordynary messangers to great men when occasyon requireth.

“ Sir Donough Oge O Naghane, one of the said Doctor Creaghs chapleynes.

“ Sir Garrett Reken, preist att Clomell.

“ Sir Peirs Kelly, ordayned preist by the said doctor Creagh.

“ Sir Darby Callavan att Caher.

“ Sir James Morice, preiste, reconcyled to Papestry.

“ Sir Donough O Casshey Chauncellor of Lymricke, according to the Romish institucions.

“ Sir Rory O Fahy, preist.

“ Sir Rory M^cCragh, very famyliar with the said Doc. Creagh.

“ Sir Walter, preist, dwelling att Clomell.

“ Sir Patrick Yonge, preist, dwelling att Cassell alwayes with Nicholas Haly.

“ Sir Phillipp Stackbolde, preist, dwellinge at Kiltenan.

“ Sir Dyonis, preist, dwelling att Boyton Rathe.

“ Sir Richard Gyanane, preist, tooke uppon him the minstery once, and afterward reconcyled to papestry by Doctor Creaghe.

“ Sir Thomas Coherey, preist.

“ Sir Morice Ohillane, preist, one of the cheifest maynteynors that the said Doctor Creagh hath in the whole Knights country.

“ Sir Mathewe O Dellanye, preist, dwelling att Loghonoy.

“ Sir Georg Power, preist, dwelling att Kilkeny.

“ Sir Patrick O holen, preist, dwelling with Robt. Rothe at Kilkeny.

“ Sir Morice O Hownime, preist.

“ Sir Richard Bowdrave, preist.

“ Sir Richard Eneas, a preist in Waterforde.

“ Reight ho., I have lately receved specyall intelligence that certayne riche merchaunts and good gent. within the citey of Waterford do specyally releve and maynteyne the underwrytten Semynaries and massing preists in manner foloweing.

“ ffirst, James Sherlocke, who hath bene mayor the last yere, doth reteyne in his howse one Doctor Teige O Swillivan a Jesuyt Semynary, which preist hath divers tymes preched publicqly in the howse of one William Lyncolle and other places in the Cittye and in the country and also in Clomell.

“ Peirs Graunt fitz James of Waterford, merchaunt, and Richard fitz Nicholas of the same, merchaunt, do reteyne by them bothe one Sir David, preist of Kilmallock.

“ John Leay fitz Nicholas, Peirs White, Robert Comerford and John Browne fitz Henry of Waterford, merchaunts, do by them reteyne one Sir Morren, preist.

“ Belle Butler, wife unto Thomas Comerford of Waterford, merchaunt, who is himselfe in Spayne theise xii monethes, and one John Myller and John White fitz William, merchaunts, do reteyne one Sir John White, preist.

“ Thomas Porter and John Miller of Waterford, merchaunts, do reteyne in their howse Teige O Cane, preist.

“Richard Agnes, preist, reteyned by the whole city in generall, who doth dwell in the new buyldinge of Alexander Brewers of Waterford, merchaunt, who sometymes professed religion, and now revolted.

“Thomas Wadding, counsellor att law, dothe reteyne in his howse one Kealinge, a preist.

“Lett Mr. John Leynard and Mr. Patrick Dwyn (?) of Waterford, the Threasurer of the same and the [blank in MS.] Sir William Fele, preist, John Cuffe, merchant, and Thomas Bennett, clerke, be examined of the premisies, whoe doe know of the wickednes comitted by the aforementioned parties.

“This speycall note I thought to add to such other notes of the like nature as I did deliver to your honours, to the ende that the same meight be sent to to the L. Deputy by Richard Power, gent., whoe is very willinge and able to enforme his L. of many great matters towching the like and other necessary things for the reformation and quietnes of that country, whom I besече your ho. to send awaye with expedycion, for I hope that the L. Deputy will gett good servyce within fewe dayes by the said Richard his dilligence.”

The following papers were then submitted to the Meeting.

THE RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT BOROUGH TOWNS OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B.

NEXT in importance to the records of the State must be placed the archives of the municipalities, which it was ever the policy of the English Crown to erect as a balance to the feudal power of the nobles, and as a means to encourage trade and commerce. The former supply the bold and unerring outlines of the historic picture; the latter afford many a graphic detail. Of course, it is not in every instance that the municipal archives equally reward the explorer's pains, being frequently a mere record of names and dates (in themselves, however, not without local interest), but even the most dry and meagre amongst them rarely fails to afford some trait of the men and manners of the period, which it is worth while to preserve; and in many cases they abound in interesting and graphic details. The natural, and perhaps pardonable vanity of the men who felt themselves to be clothed in a “little brief authority,” yearned to place on record the wisdom which they flattered themselves they possessed, or prompted the perpetuation of the memory of some benefit, real or supposed, conferred on the body politic. Hence, the laws for the regulation of the “community” with which the more ancient municipal records abound, and the testimony they bear to the erection, repair,